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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Lord Mayors' Pageants: being Collections towards a History of these Annual Celebrations, with Specimens of the descriptive Pamphlets published by the City Poets. Part I. History of Lord Mayors' Pageants. By Frederick W. Fairholt, Esq. 8vo. Printed for the Percy Society.

THE sheriffs' feast a fortnight ago, and the approaching festival of the Lord Mayor's day, recommend this, the latest monthly issue of the Percy Society, to our notice.* The change of times is no where more clearly shewn than in the change wrought upon the sports and ceremonies of a people; both being of long endurance, enforced by precedent, and perpetuated by example. As our forefathers did, we naturally do; and it requires a century to make any very marked difference in even the most trifling observance. But generations will pass and succeed each other, and sometimes an improvement, and sometimes an omission, in the end varies the scene, till the origin is lost in the mist of antiquity, and the traces are difficult to be distinguished thence to our day. Yet the human mind is so constituted that few things interest it more than the endeavour to rescue such matters from early oblivion, and extricate the causes and course of their mutations. Instead of misrepresentations and erroneous conjectures, it is always a pleasure to be searching and sifting till we are able to say, *Magna est veritas et prævalebit*, whether applied to the concerns of a nation, a simple fact, a date, a conspiracy, an intrigue, a war, a peace, or a procession.

The question will arise as to the wisdom of such doings; and that question is more stringent in our day than ever it was before, because the utilitarian doctrine has grown from a fruit to a Upas-tree, and not only asserted its own utility, but its paramount monopoly of all sciences, improvements, and humanities. An exquisite poem is written, elevating the being, but not directing its aims to any specific purpose; and the utilitarian, with a sneer, asks you,

* The Percy Society, as our readers know, is constituted for the printing of MSS. and the re-edification of rare works in ballad and ancient lore, and especially such as furnish pictures of the manners of our ancestors; and a list of a few of the preceding numbers (the members for their £1. per annum having a new copy every month) will indicate their curious and entertaining character. No. 37 was *Bankes' Bay Horse in a Trance*, from the tract of 1595, edited by Mr. Rimball; No. 36, *The Pleasant Conceits of Old Hobson, the Merry Londoner*, 1607, edited by Mr. J. O. Halliwell; No. 35, a reprint of James Thomson's poem to the memory of W. Congreve, from 1729, by Mr. Peter Cunningham; No. 34, *The Four Seasons, a series of Satirical Tracts*, by S. Rowland, edited by Mr. T. C. Croker; No. 33, *A Kerry Pastoral*, edited by Mr. T. C. Croker; No. 32, *The Harmony of Birds*, a singular production of the middle of the 16th century; No. 31, *Poems by Sir H. Wotton*, edited by Mr. Dyce; No. 30, *Coke Lord's Bole*, from a unique copy printed by Wynkyn de Worde; No. 29, *Michael Drayton's Harmony of the Church*, edited by Mr. Dyce from the edition of 1596; and No. 28, a selection of Latin stories, a contribution to the history of fiction during the middle ages, edited by Mr. T. Wright. The preceding twenty-seven reprints, bringing the society's researches thus far into its fourth year, are all equally good.—*Ed. L. G.*

* Query: in the present case ought it not to be, *Magna est et prævalebit*?—*Printer's Imp.* He has time: and is now Lord Mayor elect.—*Ed. L. G.*

What's the use of it? A painting, stirring the heart to heroism and virtue, is produced; and the utilitarian measures the canvass, looks at the price, thinks genius nothing, and asks, What's the use of it? Literally of the earth earthy, the limits of the sect never go beyond the physical. If men were bodies and had not souls, still their theory would be abortive; but if there be a union of soul and body, and the cultivation of the nobler part be not only the most divine, but, even in ledger-talk, the most profitable for the latter, it were a pity to see it set aside for mere sordid and animal considerations.

But true to philosophy and to uncalled-for distinctions, when we are treating of lord-mayors' Novemberings. These are both spiritual and corporeal, both imaginative and real. They were so three hundred years ago, and they are so now. The only difference is in the fashion of the thing. Three centuries ago the people of London loved sights: now they do the same. Three centuries ago the citizens of London loved good eating and drinking: and we are living witnesses that there can have been no falling off in their tastes or appetites. Human nature, as Sam Slick and sundry of his predecessors inform us, varies little, let customs vary ever so much. Hobnails (though not human) are hobnails to this hour. Coaches are only not so new; barges remain barges; robes and fur-gowns cover the same sorts of legs, thews, paunches, breasts, and briskets; the same flutters of vanity and pride, the same schemes and visions of aggrandisement, the same passions animate the homunculus, be it goodly citizen, gaudy courtier, mean mechanic, imperial, or kaiser. It is all grading and retrograding; and sorry we are to see so much of the latter, occasioned by the laxity and money-making spirit of the age, where the aim of all is the same, but the failure results from want of principle—must we add,—and detection and defeat. But we remember a scoundrel who once demonstrated to us, that if he had done a specified political job required of him, and in his power to do, an immense fortune would have rewarded even the attempt, which he refused to make; we could not help being struck by the conscience of the villain who had not shrunk from what appeared to us to be a hundred-fold worse, and wondering why he had not gilded his infamy by that which would have made him (if not it) respectable, and courted by 999 out of 1000 of the living world. For look where you will, poverty is the crime against society most heavily visited by law and custom.

So it was, though not so strikingly exhibited, in the times to which we now go back; and simply, perhaps, for the reason that classes were not so intimately commingled, nor individuality so perfect, and therefore the oppression and sufferings of the poor were not so distinctly evident. In the olden days, notwithstanding our many and generous existing public institutions, we are inclined to think there was a more diffused spirit of true Christian charity, not of ostentation, but (if it were so, the superstitious hope) of soul-saving, which led to a more extended exercise of that virtue which covereth a multitude of sins.

In the lord-mayors' shows of old many of the well-cared-for unfortunate were wont to walk; and the contrast with later years was considerable. But it is time to tell our readers something of the long past, leaving them to the memory of what they have themselves witnessed, and the view of what they may hereafter, beginning with the approaching spectacle of the 9th, take the trouble to behold:—

"The annual descriptive pamphlets, published by the city poets, detailing the pageantry so exhibited, are of such rarity and value, that they are seldom seen, and the series are widely scattered, 'few and far between,' in public or private collections. It will be found (adds the editor), by a perusal of this volume, that in former times these pageants and their allusions connected themselves in no small degree with the history of the country and its political movements; and shadowing forth, as they do, the opinions of the metropolis, they are worthy of more attention than may be at first imagined by persons who only know them through the expiring relics now yearly exhibited. The city companies were a most important body in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and these pageants are very characteristic of their ancient state; and are valuable for the insight they give us of the tastes and manners of the metropolis during the periods when they were displayed."

Having consulted every known and accessible pageant-pamphlet, the writer proceeds to point out the analogies between our ceremonial observances and those of France and Flanders; as we borrowed our royal public entrances, &c., from the former, and our civic exhibitions of guilds and officials chiefly from the latter. To Robert Large, who was mayor of London in 1439, we are largely indebted for the introduction of printing to this country; and to printing in this country the present lord mayor elect owes his mercantile position and much-coveted elevation. Thus do the spokes of the wheel (the cause and effect) turn round. The low countries furnished also the prototypes of much of the pageantry seen in the early mayoralty processions of London:—

"The various guilds, or companies of tradesmen, in Antwerp, had, from a very early period, a public procession, known in the language of that place as 'den grooten Omme-ganck,' the latter word signifying a procession round the city. It consisted of a cavalcade of soldiers, a procession of burghers, and a very curious series of pageants, the property of the various guilds, each of which exhibited some one peculiar to itself, which had reference to their trades or professions; and in accordance with this plan, the whale belonged to the fishers; the car of Neptune, the fishmongers; the muses, the musicians; the cyclops, the blacksmiths; Jupiter and Europa, the butchers. It was usual to exhibit these pageants, with many others, on great public occasions;" one of which is described by Albert Durer in his *Journal of a Visit to the Low Countries* in 1520. Thus originated those shows of which parts are illustrated by the following curious engravings. An enormous whale appears, "on whose back sits Orpheus playing on his viol, whose melody

must on this occasion have been sadly disarranged by a bag-piper, who walks beside him. The whale is attended by two dolphins, on whom sit two young boys, who appear to guide them with a bridle, 'as a token that the dolphin plays with children; for Pliny says that in still water they allow children to stroke them, and swim upon their backs.'*

Now comes the giant, an exceeding favourite in the eyes of our forefathers; and respecting whom there is a curious entry in the books of the Capper's Company of Coventry, A.D. 1540, viz.:—"P^d for the candlesteks in his hed, and the lyght, ij^d." From which it appears that it was customary to put candles in his head at night when he was exhibited at the setting of the Midsummer watch—a ceremony which always took place after sunset.

"In 1415, when Henry V. entered London from Southwark, a male and female giant stood at the entrance of London Bridge, the male bearing an axe in his right hand, and in his left the keys of the city hanging to a staff, as if he had been the porter. In 1432, when Henry VI. entered the city the same way, 'a mighty giant' awaited him as his champion at the same place, with a drawn sword, and an inscription by his side, beginning

'All those that be enemies to the king
I shall them clothe with confusion, &c.'

In 1554, when Philip and Mary made their public entry into London, 'two images representing two giants, the one named Corineus and the other Gog-magog,' stood upon London Bridge, holding between them certain flattering Latin verses; and when Elizabeth passed through the city the day before her coronation, Jan. 12, 1558, these two giants were placed at Temple Bar, holding between them a poetical recapitulation, in Latin and English, of the pageants that day exhibited."

* Omitted, now, as inconvenient.—Ed. L. G.

But the most singular pageant of all was one representing hell-mouth, a copy of which is here given:—"It takes the form of a monstrous and grotesque head, having a sort of crown of spikes across the forehead, above which sits a devil with four spotted wings, as porter of hell, holding in his hand a hook with three prongs, of the form usually depicted in all infernal scenes from a very early period, as they are exhibited in ancient illuminations. A devil behind is holding a torch, and the scene is enlivened by a male and female demon in grotesque costume, who dance with comic evolutions to the music of a third demon, who lustily plays on an infernal bag-pipe, the chanter of which assumes the form of a serpent."*

"Among the items of expenditure printed by Mr. Sharp from the books of the Drapers' Company of Coventry, we meet with the following:—

1537. It'm paide for payntyng and makyng newe hell hede	xijd.
1538. It'm payd for mendyng hell hede . . .	vjd.
1542. It'm payd for makyng helle hede . .	vijs. ij ^d .
1544. It'm payd for payntyng hell hede newe	xxd.
1556. It'm payde for keypyng hell hede . .	viij ^d .
1565. P ^d to Jhon Hayt for payntyng of hell mouth	xvj ^d .
1567. P ^d for makyng hell mouth and cloth for hyt	iijs.

By the item for 1556, we find that persons were paid for 'keypyng' or attending at hell-mouth, probably to open and shut it. In an account of the mysteries performed at Vexmiel in 1437, quoted from a ms. in the Royal Library at Paris (No. 4350), by Hone, in his *Ancient Mysteries Described*, we are told that on this occasion the mouth of hell was very well done, for it opened and shut when the devils required to enter and come out, and had two large eyes of steel; and in a note of 'properties' belonging to the play of *Old Tobit*, performed at Lincoln

* This cut is presumed to be the first ever engraved of the strange device as exhibited in an actual pageant.

in 1564 (6 of Eliz.), we have 'Hell-mouth with a nether chap' mentioned. From the various entries for repairing, repainting, and remaking this pageant, it would appear to have seen rather active service. There is a single item of much curiosity and interest, quoted by Mr. Sharp among the expenses for 1557—

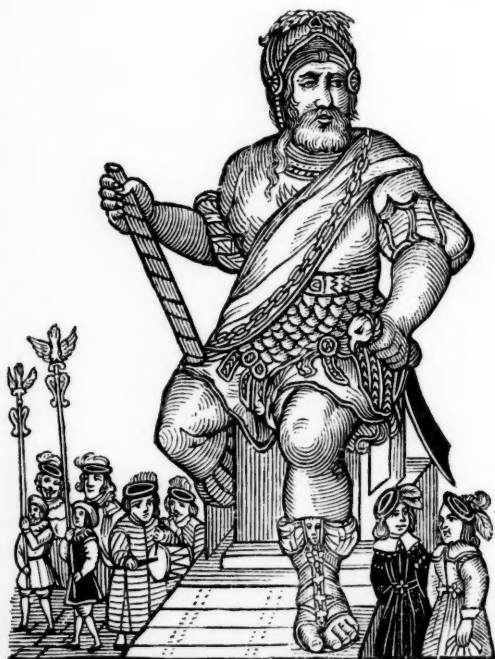
'It'm payd for keypn of fyre at hell mouthe
Which shews that some attention was bestowed to theatrical effect in these pageants; and some danger was undergone in bringing fire into the centre of so fragile an erection of wood and canvass. A charge for coals to keep up hell-fire reads oddly enough now. The devils, that busied themselves after the most grotesque fashion about this pageant, were especial favourites with the people; and indulged in many a jest with the unfortunates who fell into their clutches; and the authors of the old mysteries sometimes gave them an opportunity to display their vagaries by introducing a little episode, such as the cheating hostess of Chester, in the mystery there performed, with whom the audience could have little sympathy, and would therefore exceedingly enjoy the welcome given her by Satan and the demons.

'Welcome, deare darlinge, to endles bale,
Useing cardes, dice, and cuppes small,
With many false othes to sell thy ale:
Now thou shalt have a feaste.'

The porter of hell was an important character in the pageant, and is humorously alluded to by Heywood in his *Four Ps*; where the pardoner, describing his visit to the infernal regions, declares that the devil who kept the gate and himself knew each other immediately—

'For oft in the play of Corpus Christi
He hath played the devil at Coventrie.'

These devils were dressed in coats and hose of canvass, and were covered with hair, which was probably black horse-hair. Mr. Sharp quotes from the drapers' accounts an item for 'Jills of



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hair for the demon's coat and hose; and under 1568 we have—

'Paid for making a payre of hose wt. beare xxijl.' The devil in the smiths' pageant had a dress made of leather, a painted visor (which was always worn), and a staff. In the cappers' pageant, the devil had a club made of buckram, painted, and probably stuffed with wool; and from the frequent charges made for painting and repairing it, it would appear that he laid about him with it lustily, to make fun for the spectators. That these demons, like the modern theatrical clowns, were paid extra wages for the extra exertion required from them, is seen from the account for 1565, where we find 'payd to y^e demon xxid.' while the bishops have but one shilling each, and the angels only eight pence.*

No wonder, with such attractions, that we read the following:—

"By this light, I do not think but to be Lord Mayor of London before I die, and have three pageants carried before me, besides a ship and an unicorn," exclaims the dissolute city-apprentice Spendall, in the admirable old comedy known as *Green's Tu Quoque*, shewing at once how intimately the pageantry was associated with the office of lord mayor in the eyes of the citizen. The *ridings*, as the royal and civic processions were anciently termed, were matters of such frequent occurrence on all public occasions when display was considered necessary—whether it was to receive our own kings or their consorts, to honour foreign potentates and ambassadors, or to glorify the civic sovereign himself,—that they became to our notoriously sight-loving forefathers matters of constant expectation, and were ardently looked forward to by the city-apprentices as an excuse for a holiday. Chaucer declares of his gay apprentice 'Perkin Revelour,' 'who loved bet. the tavern than the shoppe,' that—

—'when ther any riding was in Chepe,
Out of the shoppe thider wolde he lepe,
And til that he had all the sight yseen,
And danced wel, he wolde not come again.'

The earliest of these shows on record is the one described by Matthew Paris as taking place in 1236, on occasion of the passage of King Henry III. and Eleanor of Provence through the city to Westminster.—"It was upon the return of Edward I. from his victory over the Scots in 1298, that the earliest exhibition of shows or pageants connected with the city trades or companies took place, and which afterwards became so important a feature in lord-mayors' pageants. We are told by Stow, that upon this occasion 'every citizen, according to their severall trades, made their severall shew, but especially the fishmongers, which, in a solempne procession, passed through the citie, having, amongst other pageants and shews, four sturgeons gilt, carried on four horses; three salmons of silver, on four horses; and after then sixe and fortie armed knights riding on horses, made like lucas of the sea; and then one representing St. Magnus (because it was St. Magnus day), with a thousand horsemen,' &c."

Practical puns upon the names of lord mayors were constantly perpetrated. Thus, on the magnificent entry of poor Henry VI. after his coronation in France, when John Wells, grocer, was chief magistrate,—"three Wells which

* They had other little perquisites however; for we meet with an item—'Paid Pilate, the bishops, and knights, to drink between the stages, ixd.' Other payments are still more grotesque, although set down as matters of account with the utmost gravity. Thus we have 'payd for setting of the world on fyre, vid.,' and 'payd for half a yard of rede sea, vid.'

ran with wine were exhibited at the conduit in Chepe, where 'virginis thre,' Mercy, Grace, and Pity by name, gave of the wine to all comers. This pageant, Lydgate says, was

'devised notably indele
For to accordyne with the maters name.'

These wells were surrounded by trees laden with oranges, almonds, lemons, dates, &c., and 'this graciouse paradise' was an allusion to his trade as a grocer. Enoch and Elias, seated beside this pageant, delivered speeches to the king."

Speaking of wells, the procession by water seems to have been introduced at least as early as 1435, nineteen years before the date assigned to them by Middleton, who mentions Sir John Norman as the first lord mayor that was rowed in his barge to Westminster, with silver oars at his own cost and charges,* 1453. But in the warden's accounts of the Grocers' Company, commencing July 25, 1435, and ending 26th July 1436, the following item is to be found:—

lb. s. d.
"Paid be the handys of John Godlyn for mynstralls and there hodys (hoods), amending of banners, and hire of barges with Thomas Catworth and Robert Clifton, chosen sherevis [sheriffs], goyng be water to Westminster iiii xj iii."

Pass we by many of the descriptions of years here restored to us, merely to copy some portions of remarkable sights which may serve as samples of the generality of these anniversaries, as invented by the city poets—where are they now? But even this selection we must, lest we make this review too long for a single No., reserve as a sequel for our next.

The fashions of our day are certainly of a wiser cast, and not exposed to such satire as attended the displays of our forefathers. And to return to these older times: in 1637, *inter alia*, "the first show by land was of a very philosophical character; Pythagoras delivering a learned discourse on the number four, declaring it the strength and virtue of all numbers, running out in allusions to the four kingdoms of Britain now united in one crown." This number 4, by the way, used to be visible on many signs before these announcements of trade were superseded by simply lettered inscriptions. Did it signify upon the square—i. e. honest?

In 1639, the figure of Heywood's, wherein he tells us the another of *Death* was "expressed to the life," "the genius of the city, in a long speech, descants upon the horrors of war, concluding:—

'And such a time is war, and such the throws
Our neighbour nations travell now in: woes
Quite desperate of delivery: whilst calm peace,
Prosperity, and plenty, with increase
Of all concatenated blessings, smile
With cheerful face on this sole-happy isle.
Let then our gratitude and pious cares
Strive to entale them to us and our heirs:
Lest that too late (having stern war accited)
We wish that peace which (whilst we had) we
sighted.'

It is remarkable (our editor continues) that this should be the concluding speech of the last city pageant known to exist before the unhappy civil wars had commenced into which Charles the First plunged his kingdom.† For sixteen years no record is given of these annual shows: the gloomy reign of Puritanism was unfortunately established, when any outward assumption of state would be stigmatised as vain-glorious, and any innocent recreation frowned down as sinful."

* The company to which the mayor belonged usually bore all, or nearly all, the expenses.

† We may here notice, that the writer is a fierce reviler of the unfortunate race of Stuart.—Ed. L. G.

It was customary for our sovereigns to dine with the lord mayor the first anniversary after their accession to the throne; and "in 1752 the alteration of the style took place, and lord mayor's day in future was held on the 9th of November."

Within the last five-and-twenty years the exhibition of men in armour has been the principal. In 1822 Alderman Heygate had three; in 1824 Garratt the same; in 1825 Venables five; in 1837 Lucas three, but he had also "two colossal figures representing the well-known statues of Gog and Magog of Guildhall. They were constructed of wicker-work; each walked along by means of a man within, who ever and anon turned their faces; and as the figures were 14 feet high, their features were on a level with the first-floor windows. They were extremely well contrived, and appeared to call forth more admiration than fell to the share of the other personages of the procession."*

In 1829 Crowder had three knights, heralds, squires, &c.; in 1832 Laurie three knights; in 1836 Kelly the same; in 1838 Wilson four, and other great pomp; and in 1841, "when Alderman Pirie was mayor, that very ancient feature of a lord mayor's pageant, a ship, fully rigged and manned, sailed up Cheapside. It was a model of a large size, the masts filled with boys from the naval schools, and it moved upon wheels as the procession progressed to Guildhall."

This was the last exhibition that can be considered a reminiscence of the ancient splendours of the day. There has, however, been nothing really like the good old times, when the wine ran in conduits; and, for instance, in 1617, there was "payde for 50 sugar-loaves, 36lb. of nutmegs, 24lb. of dates, and 114lb. of ginger, which were thrown about the streets by those which ate on the griffins and camells, 54 7s. 8d." Would not the rising generation like such lord mayor's days as these!

But our task—reserving, as we have hinted, about a page and a half, descriptive of elder ceremonies, till next week—is finished. We have only to add, that the ensuing year, like that of Sir John Pirie's, is likely to be a brilliant one from several public circumstances—such as the inauguration of the Wellington statue and the opening of the Royal Exchange. A baronetcy being most probable, we need not be surprised that there was a little struggle for the office, though it was foreseen from the first what the result must be.

The Gift: a Christmas and New-Year's Present.
1844. 8vo, pp. 296. Philadelphia, Carey and Hart.

Our first Annual for 1844 has reached us from across the Atlantic; is American instead of English. It gives us pleasure to add, that it does credit to the country whence it came, its artisans, its artists, its authors, and its publishers. The printing, paper, and binding are handsome; the latter white and gold of an elegant pattern. The embellishments are four of them lovely female heads of various character and beauty, and four appropriate subjects; all most carefully engraved with taste and skill, as follow, the first four the heads, and the last the subjects:—Beatrice, frontispiece, by D. Huntington, engraved by J. Cheney; Title-page, by T. Sully, engr. by J. Cheney; the Fair Student, and Viola, both by S. W. Cheney, engr. by J. Cheney; the Young Traders, by W. Page, engr.

* Gogmagog was originally the name of only one giant: how he came to be split into two, instead of Corineus, we are not aware.—Ed. L. G.

by J. I. Pease; *Early Days of Washington*, by H. Inman, eng. by W. Humphreys; the Disagreeable Surprise, by W. S. Mount, eng. by J. I. Pease; and *Mumble-the-Peg*, by H. Inman, eng. by J. I. Pease.

The contents consist as usual of verse and prose; much of the former of a devotional and mournful order, and the latter, with few exceptions, characteristic of American society and circumstances. This is as it ought to be; though a pleasant English sketch (together with several native pieces) by Willis may be accepted as a variety not out of place. The chief contributors are the author of *A New Home*, &c., Miss H. F. Gould, C. F. Hoffman, Mrs. Sigourney, the author of the *Yemassee*, &c. Epes Sargent, Miss Leslie, and Seba Smith. Finally, the whole is got up in a style of liberality which is honourable to the spirit of Philadelphia publishing,* in times which we have all heard are so difficult and pinching, there as well as here. Let us hope that in both they are mending, and the gloom dawning into brighter days.

We do not feel that any special remarks are called for on the fair average merits of the literary matter. *Mumble-the-Peg*, by C. F. Hoffman, is a Rip Van Winkle sort of story, told in a clever manner; and we quote the commencement to it as a specimen of the writer's talent.

"A talent for idleness is so rare among my countrymen that I have always felt a species of reverence for a genuine idler. Lazy people are common, common here perhaps as in any other country, where bread-fruit is not baked by the sun, ready to your hand, nor 'cow-trees,' unconscious of a dairy-maid, milk themselves for the passing traveller. But idlers result only from the highest state of civilisation; and intelligent as my countrymen undoubtedly are, bidding fair, by the one-sided influence of mere mental culture, to become a race of intellectual sharpers such as the world never saw, still there is a taint of barbarism about them; for cooking is scarcely recognised in America as one of the fine arts, and the privilege of being alone is almost universally regarded as anti-democratic. You must eat what is set before you, and let others choose your company at the board. Individual independence is swallowed up in the freedom of the mass, for we are all rich shareholders in a grand joint-stock company of freedom; but we can only spend our personal dividends as the directors of the association may dictate. To expect an idler to flourish in this casing atmosphere of public opinion is to hope that the plumage of an eagle will grow while he is encrusted in the clay with which you are taking a cast of his body. The reader doubts whether I am in earnest, and I must therefore beg him to keep steadily before him the distinction which I would draw between idleness and laziness, for the latter as a trait of character is equally pitiable the world over. The lazy man perhaps of all others suffers most from ennui; the real idler never. His faculties, like those of genius, are ever active—uselessly, perhaps mischievously active. Still, where there is action there is life—where there is life there is progress—there is development; and whether that development be good or bad, there is something of soul-dignity about it. Indeed I have sometimes thought that nature manufactured idlers out of the surplus material, the cleanings and scrapings of the crucible in which she fashions men of genius! And sometimes again I have thought that the composition of their

minds bore the same relation to genius that a body of steam, puffed loosely into the air, does to the same powerful agent when compacted into an appropriate machine of which it becomes the propelling force. Adaptability, impressibility, useability, and amuseability, all but irascibility, are common to the two characters. But with respect to the last quality, one has to remember that the steam, whose singing from the parlour tea-kettle mingled so amicably with your twilight reverie, becomes at once a dangerous spirit to trifle with, when it hisses from the cavernous womb of an iron cylinder. To keep the reader to my last illustration—I have said that the soul of an idler was like 'a body of steam puffed loosely into the air!' Now the broad and universal air, if it only knew it, never had a more genial soul puffed into its expanse than that which animated the body of Nick Ten Vlyck! From the past life and history of every fowl in his father's barn-yard to the possible destination of every cloud that sailed over him, as he waking-dreamed the August afternoon away upon the fragrant haystack; from the missing guinea-hen, that had a nest 'somewhere down in the meadow,' to the shooting-star that did not give him time to 'shape a wish' as it went out from the skies in a twinkling; from old Mrs. Vandenkitter's dream about the rise in the market-price of yarn stockings, to the grave fears of her husband, the dominie, lest General Washington aspired to be 'king,' because the Philadelphia papers said that, besides not 'fraternising with citizen Genet,' he drove four horses with a close coach and liveries. From all these momentous appeals to his philanthropy, I say, to others less seriously interwoven with the progress of man and the good of the commonwealth, there seemed nought in heaven or earth, past, present, or future, with which Nick had not some sort of sympathy of thought or feeling, when the matter was brought under his observation by the slightest appeal to his external senses."

One of the English stories is entitled "Leaves from the Journal of a poor Vicar in Wiltshire;" and though there is something of a Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* feeling about it, it is made absurd by picturing the good pious clergyman as vicar to a rector (Dr. Snarl, of course an odious hard-hearted pluralist), at a salary of 15*l.* a year. Ambuscades and Sorties relates to life in the Far West, and with half-lengths from life similarly localised; very smart pictures in the manner of the author of *A New Home*. The Two Camps, Pencillings of Boston, flattering enough, by Miss Leslie, and the Young Traders, by Seba Smith, are good new-world sketches. The Garden of Plants, Paris, by R. W. Emerson, is pleasing; and the Lord of Iunes, a good tragical Scotch tale, but neither at home,—and national periodicals ought to be nearly all, if not all, as national as they can be made. As a sample of the poetry, we copy, in conclusion, some lines by Henry Inman (we presume, the artist).

"Now listless o'er time's sullen tide
My bark of life floats idly on;
Youth's incense-laden breeze has died,
And passion's fitful gusts are flown.
While sadly round her aimless course
Now lowering brood the mental skies,
The past but murmurs of remorse,
And dim the ocean-future lies.
And must this be? My soul, arouse!
See through the passing clouds of ill,
How Fame's proud pharos brightly glows,
And gilds thy drooping pennant still.
Stretch to thine ear, ye beam thy guide—
Spread to ambition's fre-heneing gale;
Friendship and love are at thy side,
While glory's breathings swell thy sail."

Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet in California, Sonora, and Western Texas. Written by Capt. Marryat, C.B. 3 vols. Longman, Brown, and Co.

We hardly know what to say of the conception of this work. We know there is a Capt. Marryat, a very clever and very popular author; but we do not know whether there is a Monsieur Violet (who by any other name would smell as sweet) or not. We can plainly enough perceive the Captain's hand and touch, and should imagine the whole to be his, but for a certain other individuality indicated by frequent repetitions, and by the statements, particularly in the first volume, relating to the Shoshone Indians, and in the second, relating to California, Western Texas, Sonora, and the Comanches, &c., which appear to be founded on actual personal intercourse with the parts and people described. Yet some portions look like earnest, and some like fun; some like reality, and some like romance; some like truth, and some like invention. But the whole is extremely entertaining, though there is little or nothing of new about the Mormons and Nauvoo, with which the third volume is nearly filled. In other respects we cannot help receiving the accounts of the Shoshones, Apaches, Arrapahoes, Wakokes, Comanches, and other tribes of *Snake Indians** as genuine; and that we had better take, as well as we can understand it, Capt. Marryat's own version of the matter; he says—

"The opinions and occasional remarks which may be met with are not mine; I have merely written the work; and I have thought it right to make this short preface, that the reader may be satisfied how far I am, or am not, responsible for its contents."

The narrative sets forth that an Italian Prince Seravalle, compromised with the Carbonari, and long a political prisoner, had ultimately resolved in 1833 to settle among the Red Bedouins of the Western American deserts; and that he was joined in his expedition by the father of M. Violet, a French nobleman, expatriated for his attachment to the elder Bourbon line, who took with him his son, then a boy about the age of thirteen, together with priests as instructors, masons, carpenters, smiths, agriculturists, and many articles of luxury, as well as usefulness, a good library, and the best of intentions towards the Shoshones and their civilisation, the prince having visited them in former peregrinations, and being delighted with their noble character. The expedition, on board the *Esmeralda*, landed in Trinity Bay—lat. 41° N. and long. 124° 28' W.—for the relation has all the minuteness of Robinson Crusoe, and is accompanied by a map, more readily recognisable than the charts of that celebrated voyager, which the Dutch burgomaster and skipper could by no means make out so as to perform a like voyage—and the party settled among the Shoshones, who occupy a large territory extending from the Pacific to nearly the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Here for a while all went prosperously, but the *Esmeralda* being despatched for a cargo of cattle wherewith to stock the land, was wrecked (as supposed), and all on board, the crew and servants, to the number of about twenty, perished. "After the loss of the vessel (says Monsieur V.), we had but eight white men in the colony, besides the missionaries and ourselves; and the prince, retaining only my father's old servant, determined upon sending the remainder to purchase the cattle which

* The *Literary Souvenir*, another smaller Annual, is announced by the same parties.

* Distinguished from the Pawnees, Blackfeet, Crow's, &c., who are of the *Algonquin* race.

we had been so anxious to obtain. They departed on this mission, but never returned. In all probability, they were murdered by the Apaches Indians; although it is not impossible that, tired of our simple and monotonous life, they deserted us to establish themselves in the distant cities of Mexico. This second catastrophe weighed heavily upon the mind of the good old prince. All his hopes were dashed to the ground—the illusions of the latter part of his life were destroyed for ever. His proudest expectations had been to redeem his savage friends from their wild life, and this could only be effected by commerce and agriculture. The farms round the settlement had for now nearly four years been tilled by the squaws and young Indians, under the direction of the white men; and although the occupation was by no means congenial to their nature, the prince had every anticipation that, with time and example, the Shoshones would perceive the advantages, and be induced to till the land for themselves. Before our arrival, the winter was always a season of great privation to that portion of the Indians who could not repair to the hunting grounds; while now, Indian corn, potatoes, and other vegetables were in plenty, at least for those who dwelt near to the settlement. But now that we had lost all our white cultivators and mechanics, we soon found that the Indians avoided the labour. All our endeavours proved useless: the advantages had not yet been sufficiently manifest; the transition attempted had been too short; and the good, although proud and lazy, Shoshones abandoned the tillage, and relapsed into their former apathy and indifference."

The settlers convened a general council to endeavour to persuade them to act otherwise; but the effort was vain. No doubt the prince made an eloquent speech; but it was not persuasive. "All the Indians acknowledged that the talk was good and full of wisdom; but they were too proud to work. An old chief answered for the whole tribe. 'Nanawa Ashta (his Indian name) is a great chief; he is a brave! The Manitou speaks softly to his ears, and tells him the secret which makes the heart of a warrior big or small; but Nanawa has a pale face—his blood is a strange blood, although his heart is ever with his red friends. It is only the white Manitou that speaks to him, and how could the white Manitou know the nature of the Indians? He has not made them; he can't call them to him; he gives them nothing; he leaves them poor and wretched; he keeps all for the pale faces. It is right he should do so. The panther will not feed the young of the deer, nor will the hawk sit upon the eggs of the dove. It is life, it is order, it is nature. Each has his own to provide for, and no more. Indian corn is good; tobacco is good; it gladdens the heart of the old men when they are in sorrow; tobacco is the present of chiefs to chiefs. The calumet speaks of war and death; it discourses also of peace and friendship. The Manitou made the tobacco expressly for man—it is good. But corn and tobacco must be taken from the earth; they must be watched for many moons, and nursed like children. This is work fit only for squaws and slaves. The Shoshones are warriors and free; if they were to dig in the ground, their sight would become weak, and their enemies would say they were moles and badgers.'" And another old chief spoke:—"The Shoshones must ever be what they are, what they were, a great nation. But the chief of many winters hath said it; the hedge-hogs and the foxes may dig the earth, but the eyes

of the Shoshones are always turned towards their enemies in the woods, or the buffaloes in the plains. Yet the will of Nanawa must be done, but not by a Shoshone. We will give him plenty of squaws and dogs; we will bring him slaves from the Umbiguas, the Cayuses, and the Wallah Wallahs. They shall grow the corn and the tobacco while we hunt; while we go to fetch more slaves, even in the big mountains, or among the dogs of the south, the Wachinangoes. I will send the vermilion to my young warriors, they will paint their faces and follow me on the war-path. I have spoken!" Thus ended the hopes of making agriculturists the wild people among whom we lived; nor did I wonder, such as they were, they felt happy. What could they want besides their neat conical skin lodges, their dresses, which were good, comfortable, and elegant, and their women, who were virtuous, faithful, and pretty? Had they not the unlimited range of the prairies? were they not lords over millions of elk and buffaloes?—they wanted nothing, except tobacco. And yet it was a pity we could not succeed in giving them a taste for civilisation. They were gentlemen by nature, as indeed almost all the Indians are, when not given to drinking. They are extremely well bred, and stamped with the indubitable seal of nobility on their brow."

This took place in 1838, when M. Violet, who had been trained in Indian exercises and fashion, was elected a chief of this tribe, of whom he speaks throughout as a very superior race* of men, and thus describes their "location:"—

"The Shoshones, or Snake Indians, are a brave and numerous people, occupying a large and beautiful tract of country, 540 miles from east to west, and nearly 300 miles from north to south. It lies betwixt 38° and 43° north latitude, and from longitude 116° west of Greenwich to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, which there extend themselves to nearly the parallel of 125° west longitude. The land is rich and fertile, especially by the sides of numerous streams, where the soil is sometimes of a deep red colour, and at others entirely black. The aspect of this region is well diversified, and though the greatest part of it must be classified under the denomination of rolling prairies, yet woods are very abundant, principally near the rivers and in the low flat bottoms; while the general landscape is agreeably relieved from the monotony of too great uniformity by numerous mountains of fantastical shapes and appearance, entirely unconnected with each other, and all varying in the primitive matter of their conformation. Masses of native copper are found at almost every step, and betwixt two mountains which spread from east to west in the parallel of the rivers Buona Ventura and Calumet, there are rich beds of galena, even at 2 or 3 feet under ground; sulphur and magnesia appear plentiful in the northern districts; while in the sand of the creeks to the south, gold-dust is occasionally collected by the Indians. The land is admirably watered by three noble streams—the Buona Ventura, the Calumet, and the *Ni elije sha wako*, or River of the Strangers, while twenty rivers of inferior size rush with noise and impetuosity from the mountains, until they enter the prairies, where they glide smoothly in long serpen-

tine courses between banks covered with flowers and shaded by the thick foliage of the western magnolia. The plains, as I have said, are gently undulating, and are covered with excellent natural pastures of moskito-grass, blue grass, and clover, in which innumerable herds of buffaloes and mustangs, or wild horses, graze, except during the hunting-season, in undisturbed security."

The numbers of the Shoshones are estimated at "about 60,000, independent of the mountain tribes, which we might compute at 10,000 more; the Apaches, about 40,000; the Arrapahoes, about 20,000; the Comanches, and the tribes springing from them, at the lowest computation amounting to 60,000 more. Speaking the same language, having the same religious formula, the same manners and customs," M. Violet entertained the project of forming a union of all these tribes of common origin, and the Arrapahoes were the only one generally at variance with the Shoshones, though separated from them much later than the others; but how far the union was effected or lasted, we cannot tell. The wars with the Algonquins were of the most sanguinary nature, and, with the small-pox, seemed to threaten their extermination. They are represented as of a different origin, and much inferior in their natures; the Shoshones being held to be the earliest immigrants from Asia, and probably (as indicated by their features and traditions) descendants from the Mantchou Tartars. Previous to their arrival, there seems to have been an ancient aboriginal and highly civilised people, whose architectural remains are equal in magnitude and splendour to those of which we have recently learnt so much in Central America.

A mission to Monterey introduces our young Gallo-Shoshone to gaiety and beauty; and he there picks up a "wild young fellow of the name of Roche, a native of Cork, and full of fun and activity," a deserter from an American vessel on the coast, for whom a reward of 40 dollars (such a price for such an Irishman, who also played capitolly on the fiddle!) was offered in vain. He accompanied and remained long the associate of our author, as did also an adventurous and clever Frenchman, called Gabriel, also found and fraternised in a characteristic manner.* But whilst loitering and enjoying the strange delights of Monterey, news arrived that Prince Seravalle had been murdered by the Umbiguas; against whom a raid of revenge was undertaken, and they were defeated and slaughtered without mercy. Of similar bloody expeditions and wars the book is full; but the details are too long and minute for our columns. We will rather allot what room we assign to our review to apparently truthful Indian traits of the Catlin school:—

"Some men among the Indians acquire, by their virtues and the regularity of their lives, the privilege of addressing the Creator without any intervention, and are admitted into the band, headed by the masters of ceremonies and the presidents of the sacred lodges, who receive neophytes and confer dignities. Their rites are secret; none but a member can be admitted. These divines, as of old the priests of Isis and Osiris, are deeply learned; and truly their knowledge of natural history is astonishing.

* "As my readers will eventually discover (observes M. Violet), many daring deeds did we perform together, and many pleasant days did we pass, both in the northern cities of Mexico and western prairies of Texas, hunting with the Comanches, and occasionally unmasking some rascally Texans, who, under the paint of an Indian, would commit their murders and depredations upon the remote settlements of their own countrymen."

* "There is every prospect of these north-western tribes remaining in their present primitive state, instead of their gradual improvement, for nothing can induce them to touch spirits. They know that the eastern Indians have been debased and conquered by the use of them, and consider an offer of a dram from an American trader as an indirect attempt upon their life and honour."

particles, is made into a verb, and forms thus the tenses, moods, and modifications:—

<i>Marka</i> , lamentation.	<i>Markängwa</i> , lament you two.
<i>Markandi</i> , lamenting.	<i>Markänga</i> , lament you.
<i>Marki</i> , lamented.	<i>Markainitgerla</i> , that lamented.
<i>Marketti</i> , have lamented.	<i>Markamer</i> , had lamented.
<i>Markala</i> , shall lament.	<i>Markettoai</i> , lest lament.
<i>Markandana</i> , having had lamented.	<i>Markitti</i> , do not lament.
<i>Marki</i> , lament thou.	<i>Markatitga</i> , to lament.

Instead of prefixes they have postfixa and postpositions, by which these relations are expressed, as—

<i>Nindaitga</i> , to thee (going).	<i>Kurrungga</i> , in the pot.
<i>Syallaitga</i> , to me, towards.	<i>Tandungga</i> , in the bag.
against.	<i>Worlianna</i> , to the house (going).
<i>Mulgeritlla</i> , in the coat.	<i>Yerlianna</i> , to the country.
<i>Mankarilla</i> , in, upon the territory.	

The numerals consist only of—

<i>Kumandi</i> , one.	<i>Marnkutye</i> , a few, some.
<i>Faitailga</i> , two.	<i>Tanata</i> , many.

The multiple is expressed by the termination *lukko*, as—

<i>Kamarlukko</i> , once.	<i>Purlarlukko</i> , twice, &c.
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It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that the Australian natives are sunk into a dreadful state of ignorance."

The author thinks that taking the children to educate them is the only means of raising the moral standard of this degraded people.

RAIMBACH'S MEMOIRS.

[Second notice.]

THE extract with which we finished our notice last week brought us to Wilkie's picture and Raimbach's engraving of the Village Politicians:—"The proofs were to be four guineas each, and the ordinary impressions half that sum. I set to work assiduously, and proceeded without intermission to its termination in October 1813; having issued the etching, which was favourably received, in the course of the preceding year, and finally completed the engraving in about sixteen months from its commencement, in July 1812. It was ready for publication on the 1st of January, 1814, and is so dated; but an unusual severity of frost checked the printing for several weeks, so that it did not publicly appear till the beginning of March. Its success at first was not very encouraging; and though I will not say there was much reason for absolute despondency, yet certainly I found none at all for self-congratulation at the result. The printsellers, though compelled, by the great popularity of Wilkie, to deal in his prints, were nevertheless naturally, as traders, opposed to any enterprise originating out of the pale of their own (as they considered by right) exclusive domain. However, the sale kept creeping on by little and little, though checked, perhaps, by our having raised the price to non-subscribers, and for more than twenty years never came to a full stop. Two hundred and fifty proofs were printed, besides twenty-four before the insertion of the coat of arms, and the alteration of the etched letters of the title, making together two hundred and seventy-four, a number that for some years remained a complete drug on our hands; so much so, that we sent a large quantity on a venture to America, and never received any tidings of them more. A favourable change has since taken place, and proofs have brought, even at auctions, the extravagant sum of fourteen or fifteen pounds each. A good deal of time was necessarily occupied in superintending the publication, and maintaining a rather extensive correspondence with dealers, English and foreign; but the interruption in itself was more agreeable than

otherwise, and made a cheerful and animated break in the usual secluded and monotonous course of the unsocial life of an engraver. I contrived, however, to fill up intervals of my leisure with an occasional small plate for the booksellers, but was not long before I was earnestly occupied on the engraving from Wilkie's most popular picture of the Rent-Day, in Lord Mulgrave's collection, which his lordship very kindly spared for the purpose during the whole term of two years and a half. It was completed in 1816, but was not published till the beginning of the next year. It not only had the good fortune to meet with great success in itself, but also revived the sale of the drooping Village Politicians. The subscription-price was not increased, as in the previous instance, on publication, and this circumstance may probably have contributed to its success. The same number of proofs were taken as of the preceding plate, but there were none entirely finished with the etched letters preserved, as had been done with the Village Politicians. A very few (about nine) were printed after the title and dedication had been inserted, while I was waiting for a sketch of Lord Mulgrave's coat of arms, which appears in all the succeeding impressions."—"The next one selected was the Cut Finger, a favourite little picture with the public, which we thought would safely warrant the speculation of a print of half the size and at half the price of the Rent-Day. The event scarcely justified our expectations, as its sale has been but indifferent. Blind-man's Buff was the next plate in succession, and obtained a fair measure of success, though very far below that which had attended its predecessors, Village Politicians and the Rent-Day. A capital error on our parts regarding this print may be briefly noticed, namely, the printing of a very large number (five hundred) of proofs; though that quantity, great as it certainly is, does not reach half the amount that has been taken of impressions under that denomination from various plates published by the printsellers. The value of proofs of Village Politicians and the Rent-Day having doubled in the market, led us to believe that we might safely venture to increase in a proportionate degree the number of proofs of Blind-man's Buff, especially as our preliminary subscriptions were numerous and encouraging. The experiment, however, signally failed; the price continuing the same, or with a small unimportant advance, as at the first publication. Our next enterprise in this way was the Errand-Boy, of the same size and price as the Cut Finger; the dull sale of which latter was fondly hoped might be reanimated by association with a companion. In this hope we were entirely disappointed, as the Errand-Boy failed in his mission altogether; neither enlivening the torpidity of his predecessor, nor producing any profit in himself. Indeed, when the loss sustained by the bankruptcy of the house of Hurst and Robinson, which took place shortly after its publication, is taken into the account, the print of the Errand-Boy may be considered as not having paid its own very moderate expenses. From the comparative failure of these two prints, we were led to the conclusion that the public were not disposed to favour works of smaller dimensions than those of our earlier publications, and consequently our thoughts were turned to another subject that might justify an expenditure of time equal to the production of an engraving of equal dimensions to those of the Rent-Day and the others. The picture of the Reading of a Will, painted for the king of Bavaria, and sent over to Munich, was suggested,

and the means of procuring a copy fit for the purpose were maturely considered. Mr. Reinagle was applied to by Mr. Wilkie; but his terms (four hundred guineas, the same sum as was paid for the original) besides travelling expenses, rendered this impracticable. A drawing was afterwards made in black chalk by a native artist at Munich, but, when it appeared, was found totally inadequate to the purpose."

Distraining for Rent was substituted:—"Mr. Wilkie, with his never-failing sagacity, doubted from the first of the prudence of the undertaking, on the score of its melancholy subject, but waived his objections in compliance with my earnestly expressed wishes. The plate was completed in due time, but the event fully justified Mr. Wilkie's forebodings: the sale was languishing—less successful even than that of Blind-man's Buff."

Continuing the history of the Wilkie engravings, Mr. R. says:—

"Having resumed my labours on the plate of Distraining for Rent, I proceeded without farther interruption to its completion. Of all my larger plates from Wilkie, this has been the least successful; still it did not founder so completely as the little Errand-Boy. It is only doing justice to the soundness of Wilkie's judgment to state, that he considered the subject so objectionable (having, indeed, proved it by the difficulty he experienced in disposing of the picture) that he strongly advised me to relinquish the speculation; but I was too enthusiastic in my admiration of the picture to be deterred by the distressful nature of the story so vividly told in it. The extreme popularity too of the painter, though always great, had begun to diminish; and the public favour, after flowing near twenty years in one direction, required, as usual, the excitement of novelty or a change of some sort. But though Distraining for Rent was comparatively unsuccessful, it was by no means an absolute failure, as before observed. There were gradations in the fortune of the respective plates, of which that of the Errand-Boy may be set down at zero, and those of the Cut Finger, Distraining for Rent, Blind-man's Buff, Village Politicians, and the Rent-Day, at different degrees of elevation in the scale of success. The sale of the Rent-Day has reached the number of between four and five thousand impressions, and still (1842), five-and-twenty years after its first publication, continues in a small way; the same may be said of Village Politicians and of Blind-man's Buff, in a yet minor degree. Very considerable and constant reparations were, of course, rendered necessary by the wear and tear of the plates in the process of printing, amounting in some cases to as much time probably, in their execution, as might have sufficed for a re-engraving of the plate."

This brings us to Wilkie's long continental travels, and offers a resting-place, for our concluding next Saturday.

Murray's Colonial and Home Library. Part I., Borrow's Bible in Spain. Double-columns. Pp. 158.

A good and popular beginning of the good and popular design we described in a preceding *Literary Gazette*. Borrow in Spain, with his Bible, to circulate the Scriptures in the Peninsula, underwent the trials and adventures of a knight-errant; his account of which is full of interest, and presents so many graphic pictures of men and manners, that it was hardly possible for Mr. Murray, even from all his stock of excellent copyrights, to select an example at once so instructive and entertaining as this his first *coup d'essai*.

Anglican Church-Architecture, with some Remarks upon Ecclesiastical Furniture. By James Barr, Architect. Pp. 126. Oxford, J. H. Parker.

WHILST some are perplexing and losing themselves among church-building mysteries, and finding recondite allusions in every brick or tile, to multiply and distract the ideas of Christian worshippers and destroy the grand simplicity of their faith, it is refreshing to meet with even a limited volume like this, directed to the general and solemn character of devotional edifices and their practical fitness for the sacred uses for which they are erected. It is a sensible publication, suitably embellished with illustrations, and especially worthy of perusal at a period when so many new churches are in progress.

Rachel of Padanaram a Type of the Church, &c. By W. Archer. Pp. 187. London, Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

THIS is a strange Jewish and high-flown composition, in which the author treats the Mosaic record of the patriarchal family-history of Jacob and Rachel, with the connected incidents in which Laban, Leah, Dinah, &c., flourished, in his own way. His models have been the *Arcadia*, *Atlantis*, *Faery Queen*, or *Dialogues of the Banquet and Phædo*: need we say more? only that the ancient Hebrew manners were not less ticklish ground for love and marriage, poetical and imaginative illustration, than those of any other people.

Histoire des Sultanes Mamlouks, de l'Égypte, &c. Tome Second, Première Partie. 4to. Paris. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland.

IN this volume M. Quatremère pursues his learned translation of the Arab Makrisi in a style honourable alike to his learning and industry. It only comprises the reigns of Melik-Mansour-Kelaoun, and his son Melik-Aschraf, whose very names will be unknown to ninety-nine out of a hundred of our best-informed readers; but we may notice, for their information, that *Kelaoun*, according to a Persian geographer, in the Mongol tongue signifies a duck, or rather a drake. He was a Mamlouk king, nevertheless, from about the year 678 (1279). The Arab names (properly written) are sad drawbacks to pleasant or intelligible reading, for one forgets them as soon as learnt; which is, by the by, a sore hitch in the comfort of all Indian works, and especially of those which will be pedagogically correct. Many of the descriptions, notwithstanding, are both curious and picturesque, and afford striking pictures of the manners of these ancient peoples in peace and in war.

On the Copyright of Designs, &c. By George Brace. Pp. 126. London, Smith, Elder, and Co.

A VERY useful treatise on the subject, one of much interest to British manufacturers; and as such worthy of warm recommendation to all who are concerned in the production of new and improved designs in every branch of trade.

The Maid of the Hallig; or, the Unfortunate Islanders. A Narrative founded on Fact. By the Rev. J. C. Biernatski. From the German, by S. Jackson. Pp. 228. Cradock and Co.

ON the west coast of Sleswick lie some small low islands called the Halligs, the inhabitants of which are an exceedingly primitive race, and their lives and properties dreadfully exposed to the ravages of tempests and inundations. Of one of them this tragical story is told; and it bears every evidence of being as stated—the simple annals of the poor, when

subject to the terrible visitations of the sea. A love-tale is blended with its descriptions, which are well written; and the whole is imbued with a religious feeling, and instruction of a humble, natural, and pious character. It is a volume to interest and benefit the young.

A Series of Tables of the Elementary and Compound Bodies, systematically arranged, and adapted as Equivalents or as Chemical Labels. By C. Button and W. De la Rue. London, De la Rue and Co.; Knight and Sons; and Dymond and Co.

THE equivalents from Liebig and Gregory's 7th edition of Turner's *Elements*, those of Berzelius and also of Brande, are here arranged, between two broad lines, under each elementary or compound body, in large black letters, with the symbol on one side and the Latin name on the other, when the sign is taken from that language. This first part contains upwards of 500 bodies under about sixteen classes, including duplicates and test-solutions. These tables are good for reference; but admirably suited for the chemist, young or old, to cut out and place on box, bottle, jar, or drawer.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA.

Rushville, Illinois, Aug. 14, 1843.

THERE is a camp-meeting a mile or two from Rushville, held in the forest, and the preachers commenced their labours on Wednesday last the 9th instant; and there N. has been ever since, "gipsying" it might be called, if the term did not convey too genteel an idea of the style of living in a forest-camp. However, there she has been night and day, and now is, sleeping among straw, in a shed or hovel run up with a few clap-boards and blankets, without doors or windows. The meeting is held, in the open air, of course, and several preachers, itinerants and others, there assembled, preach, pray, exhort, and sing from morning till night, with a few short intervals. Yesterday the sacrament was administered in an open space before the platform where the preachers stand, and numbers received it, kneeling on the ground, with as much solemnity as circumstances would admit. Hearing that the Rev. J. S. was expected to preach there at night, I rode to the camp towards evening: the ground was lighted up with about a score of lamps, suspended from the trees, which, with the moon and two planets, that rose with great splendour, scattering their light through the foliage, sufficiently illuminated the camp; may I say also, that myriads of fire-flies added their not quite ineffectual rays. After prayers and singing, Mr. S. came forward and addressed an attentive congregation of about 1000 persons, some squatting or lying about upon the grass, others sitting on benches, formed of rough planks laid across the trunks of trees. His text was St. John's Gospel, xv. 1, "I am the true vine;" and I was surprised with a burst of eloquence that I had never heard surpassed before, either in or out of the pulpit. His language was of the first rate,—correct and fluent, highly embellished with figure, epithet, quotations from Scripture and from the poets, and with a strength of voice that pervaded the most distant part of the camp. The whole discourse was strictly poetical, being delivered, as I might say, in blank verse; many passages were responded to by the shoutings of the congregation. He preached little short of an hour and a half, and concluded quite exhausted. When he concluded, more praying, exhorting, and singing followed,

accompanied by the loud and unremitting shouts of the congregation, the preachers one and all urging sinners to conversion; and in due time several "mourners," as the new converts are called, came in and prostrated themselves on the earth with loud lamentations, tears, and groans; some of the ministers administered consolation to them; whilst others, with stentorian lungs, urged more mourners to follow. This scene continued until midnight, and was not a little heightened by the unceasing chorus of millions of tree-frogs, catadids, crickets, &c., which of themselves kept up a clamour very much resembling (but greatly more noisy) a number of Spitalfields looms in full action,—so loud, indeed, and so incessant, that you can form no conception of the noise they made. One thing during the meeting is deserving notice,—that is, the great number of carriages and saddle-horses outside the camp, for it seems scarcely any body walks, and many come from a considerable distance, so that the outskirts of the camp are much like a horse-fair during the whole time.

Aug. 21.

Out-door amusements are quite out of the question, whether riding or walking; in either case you are lost in a cloud of dust. Set but your foot on the ground as softly as possible, and a cloud of frowsy powder rises and covers you from head to foot; to escape which, the woods, a mile or two distant, or the house, are your only refuge. It is a remarkable thing here that not a pebble as large as a pin's head or a grain of sand mingles with the dust. The weed stramonium, and stinking weeds of the daisy or camomile kind, flourish in this dry vegetable powder.

Since my last (I believe), I have visited what may be termed a new country, through which the waters of the upper Mississippi flow; and some account of my journey may afford you a little amusement. A large portion of this country is a late purchase of the United States from the Indians; but recent as has been the occupation, it is already swarming with emigrants from almost every part of the world. Its unrivalled fertility and mineral wealth are sufficiently attractive to account for this influx of emigration. It also possesses great facilities for the transport of its products, either by the lakes westward, or southward to St. Louis or to New Orleans by the Mississippi. The upper Mississippi commences at its junction with the Missouri, where it immediately assumes a widely different character, its water being uncontaminated by the turbid floods of the Missouri river; and its shores present a succession of the most beautiful scenery, rising in gentle slopes and hills from the water's edge; many parts resembling in appearance the ornamented parks of old England. The river itself retains its grandeur throughout, being in many places a mile or a mile and a half wide, and is studded with islands of every degree of magnitude, from a few trees emerging from the water where the accumulated matter brought down by the stream and lodged in shallow places enables them to take root, to islands containing many hundreds of acres. Although the western shore of this river, forming part of the new territory of Iowa, has been but lately settled, there are already several flourishing towns built, such as Burlington, Bloomington, Devonport, Dubuque, &c.; and they are all accounted healthy.

So much for description. My object was to view Galena, the emporium of lead; for which purpose we started on the 11th ult., crossing the military tract, as it is called, from hence to

Quincy in a carriage, where we embarked in a steamer from St. Louis; and after a voyage of about 430 or 440 miles, arrived at our destination. We remained a couple of days; during which time I visited the mines, or diggings, as they are called, in the neighbourhood of Galena. They are mostly mere pits, and the ore lies very near the surface, and is very rich. Some little distance from Galena are mines of copper. Indeed, the whole country appears to be one mass of metallic wealth. The digging for the ore and the smelting are conducted upon the most simple and primitive principles. The pits or shafts are scattered about in all directions; and every body seems engaged in one way or another with the business of mining and smelting; and the town is crowded with travellers, traders, emigrants, and speculators, all apparently engaged in one object.

The town of Galena is built upon the side of a steep hill, sloping down to the river, and contains 3000 or 4000 inhabitants. The wharf is of considerable extent, and has many steamers lying alongside, taking in their cargoes of lead; immense quantities of which are strewed about in pigs of 70 lbs. weight each. Many steamers arrive here from Petersburg, Cincinnati, and other places on the Ohio; but the principal traffic is with St. Louis. Galena is not situated on the banks of the Mississippi, but on Fever or Fevre river, a small romantic little stream, though capable of receiving steamers of 300 or 400 tons burthen, which falls into the Mississippi on its eastern side, and is navigable up to the town, 15 or 20 miles, very winding in its course through a succession of hills. On the eastern shore of the Fevre river, English capitalists may see the ruins of a half-finished railroad—one of those abortions in which British wealth was expended by the speculative projectors of Illinois. Upon its shores, too, lie several tons of iron rails, brought hither from England for the completion of the job. I should have wished very much to have stayed at Galena a few days longer, and extended my visits, particularly to Mineral Point and Dubuque, at the former of which are several copper-mines in operation, containing abundance of valuable ore. The manner of conducting these mines affords a curious contrast to similar operations in England: in the latter country mining involves the employment of immense capital, and is considered generally a hazardous speculation; but here a few labouring men, comparatively speaking, without a dollar in the world, and destitute of science and mining knowledge, open a shaft of about 5 or 6 feet diameter, and draw up the ore as fast as they can fill the buckets; two or three men will thus raise 2500 lbs. daily, averaging about 75 per cent of pure metal, which is purchased by the smelters, some of whom are storekeepers, and give cents or goods in exchange, mostly the latter.

On our voyage we passed the city of Nauvoo, the capital of the Mormons, in the state of Illinois. It is built upon a commanding bluff, or high land, on the Mississippi, where the river makes a considerable bend, so that it appears to great advantage, up and down, many miles before you arrive *vis-à-vis*. The houses are very numerous and widely scattered, and boast of a population of from ten to fifteen thousand! I am informed that the followers of the prophet Joe Smith are daily increasing; and that the new arrivals are chiefly from England—many of them being men of wealth.

Nothing could illustrate the effect of shortening time and distance, by the power of steam, more than a direct voyage from England to the

region of copper and lead in Wisconsin, Iowa, and the northern parts of Illinois—an undertaking which, a very few years ago, could only be effected by several months of toil and difficulty, can now be achieved with ease and facility, and without any fatigue, in about three weeks; to wit, Liverpool to Boston, say 13 days; Boston to Buffalo in 36 hours, by railroad; Buffalo to Detroit, by steam, 24 hours; Detroit to Jackson in Michigan, by railroad, 6 hours; Jackson to St. Joseph's on Lake Michigan, by stage, in 24 hours; across the lake to Chicago, 60 miles, in a steamer, 6 hours; Chicago to Galena, 161 miles, by stage, in 2 days: making, in fact, only 19 days for the entire journey!!

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

(By Mr. Nott.)

(Continued from p. 653.)

Magnetism.—Having constructed a globular magnet—the first, I believe, that has ever been formed,—I was enabled to investigate several most interesting questions, all bearing upon terrestrial magnetism. These questions were: the resultant directions of radiation of a globular magnet—the ratio of the increase of intensity from the equator to the poles—the existence or non-existence of what are called magnetic poles—the cause of the different action of an electro-dynamic helix and of a magnet—the cause of the declination of the magnetic needle, and of the anomalies of declination upon the same parallel of latitude—the action of one globular magnet upon another. I shall now discuss these questions *seriatim*.

The way in which I proceeded to ascertain the resultant directions of radiation of the spherical magnet was the following:—I formed it into an artificial globe, and first placed it with its magnetic axis vertical, so as to form a parallel sphere; I then sifted iron filings upon the horizontal plane that surrounded its equator. The filings arranged themselves in radii, diverging from the centre of the globe. The same effect was produced when the filings were sifted in the planes of the parallels of latitude. I then rendered its axis horizontal, so as to form a right sphere, and sifted iron filings upon the horizontal plane as before: the filings now assumed north and south of the equator a symmetrical and truly beautiful arrangement, passing from each degree of latitude of the globe in curvilinear directions towards the plane of the equator. A simple inspection of the curves formed by the iron filings convinced me that they spring from the centre of the sphere. It became, then, very interesting to ascertain the nature of these curves. For this purpose I traced with a pencil upon the artificial horizon the exact forms these curves exhibited; I next transferred them to paper, and continued their directions within the area of a circle equal in diameter to that of the globe. I then found that the diameter of the circle representing the axis of the globe was tangent to every one of these curves, and that no other geometrical means of drawing them was possible than that which I shall now describe.

If, with a radius equal to half the diameter of the globe, we describe a circle, and within it two diameters, at right angles to each other, one will represent the axis of the globe, and the other will be a projection of the plane of the equator. From the extremity of the latter diameter, and with the same radius, another circle must be described, to which the axis will be tangent; within this latter circle a series of ellipses must be drawn one within the other—

the eccentricity of which must increase in geometrical progression, until finally they end in a line, and to each of which the axis will be tangent. Outside this circle a series of eccentric circles, to each of which the axis will also be tangent, must be drawn; the eccentricity of these circles must increase in numerical progression, until finally the axis, a right line, forms portion of the ultimate circle. If now the plane thus described be conceived to revolve upon the axis, a figure will be generated that will accurately represent the resultant directions of radiation of an artificial globular magnet, and, by analogy, of terrestrial magnetism. It is obvious, if it be allowable to reason thus inductively of terrestrial magnetism, that such a system of radiation, whether mediate or immediate, must embrace infinity, since the axis of the earth would form portion of the ultimate circle of radiation. As, then, magnetism radiates its influence from the centre of a globular magnet, it follows that the existence of what are called magnetic poles is completely disproved; and I shall subsequently be able to shew that the existence of poles or points of intensity in an elongated magnet is a mere accidental circumstance of form.

According to the electro-dynamic theory, an artificial magnet is a body the inherent electricity of which, from a state of quiescence, is made to circulate in solenoids parallel to the axis; or, in other words, is made to circulate round the material particles of which the body is composed in planes perpendicular to a line called its axis. From the electro-dynamic principles of attraction and repulsion, it is obvious that the internal force of such a body must be in a perfect state of equilibrium or neutralisation; and this internal neutralisation is a *sine qua non* to the external manifestation of magnetic action. If this theory be true, then a surface, in which electric currents are made to circulate in parallel and contiguous planes perpendicular to the axis, ought to represent perfectly the action of an artificial magnet. This has not been found to be the case with respect to certain geometrical forms. For instance, in a cylindrical magnet the points of intensity are found at a certain distance from the extremities; but in an electro-dynamic helix the maximum of intensity is found at the very extremities of the helix. This has been considered an insuperable objection to the truth of the electro-dynamic theory; but a little reflection will shew that this objection has no real foundation in fact. In the first place, a hollow cylinder does not represent the surface of a solid cylinder; next, every artificial magnet has three neutral points—one in the middle of the axis, resulting from coincidence of direction of its electric currents; and one at each extremity of the axis, resulting from opposition in their direction: therefore the maximum of intensity will be found at the points of the magnet, where these neutralising effects become equipollent. Hence in an artificial magnet, the transverse diameter of which bears a certain proportion to the length of the axis, the intensity increases in geometrical progression from the middle of the axis to a certain point, from which it decreases in numerical progression to the extremity of the axis, as I shall presently be able to prove. It will then be evident that Coulomb, in determining the curve of intensity, was wrong in doubling the squares of the number of oscillations which his needle performed at the extremity of his magnet. *

From what precedes, it follows, that the distance of the points of intensity from the extremities of the magnet will be a function of the

length of the axis and of its transverse diameter, so that the smaller the diameter of the magnet, the further comparatively will the point of intensity be from its extremity. This will be found to be exactly the case, because the more we diminish the comparative diameter of the magnet, the more we augment the neutralising effect resulting from opposition of direction of its electric currents. Hence it results, that for a magnet to be simple, its length must bear a certain proportion to its diameter; for if the diameter remain the same, and the length be supposed to gradually increase, the point of intensity will progressively recede from the extremity until a new equilibrium is established, and therefore a consequent point formed; or, in other words, the magnet ceases to be simple. A convincing proof that the magnetic force emanates from the centre of figure, and hence what are called magnetic poles must be a mere circumstance of geometrical form.

The electro-dynamic helix not representing accurately the surface of a magnet, its action must be different, as we find to be the case; for in the helix only one neutral point can exist, and hence the intensity is at the extremities; because the spires of the helix being all of the same diameter, the effects of neutralisation, by opposition of direction of the currents existing in the spires, must be the same throughout; and therefore at the extremities of its axis no neutral points can be formed, without which no points of intensity, or poles, can exist. This neutralisation, by opposition of direction of the electric currents existing in the spires of a helix, must increase inversely as its diameter; and hence if the diameter be small, the helix manifests, besides the action at right angles to its axis, in the direction of its spires, the same effects as a rectilinear conductor equal in length to its axis: a fact highly confirmatory of my former postulate, that an electric current moves in a spiral direction through the reophore, and clearly points out the reason why the directive action of terrestrial magnetism upon an electro-dynamic helix is also inversely to its diameter.

In an electro-dynamic sphere no such differences exist; for it represents perfectly the surface of a globular magnet: therefore if the electro-dynamic theory be true, its action will, in every case, be identical with that of a globular magnet. To ascertain this identity, I constructed an electro-dynamic sphere, the interior diameter of which was equal to that of the spherical magnet. I am aware that Mr. Barlow constructed a sphere of this kind; but he did so upon preconceived opinions, and in utter forgetfulness of the most important principle in electro-dynamics; that is, neutralisation resulting from coincidence, and also from opposition, in direction of electric currents; for he left a great space between the spires of his helix, and consequently there could be no increase of intensity from the equator to the poles. But in the spherical helix I constructed the spires are all contiguous, and hence the ratio of the increase of intensity is the same as that of the globular magnet.

Having found by experiment that the external radiation of this instrument, when an electric current is circulating through its spires, is perfectly identical with that of the globular magnet, I next wished to ascertain whether its internal radiation was towards the centre, and also whether the resultant directions of this internal radiation were the same as those formed by completing the curves externally given, and graphically represented in a chart which was exhibited to the Section. I must

here mention, that, some years ago, I constructed an electro-dynamic hollow sphere, of nearly nine inches diameter, and at one extremity of the axis I left a small aperture, through which I introduced a magnetic needle, and placed it exactly in the centre of the sphere; I then found that no action whatever was manifested upon the needle, no matter in what direction the current was sent through the helix; but unfortunately the aperture being very small, I was unable to ascertain with certainty whether this resulted from internal neutralisation, or from the current being too feeble to act at a distance equal to the semi-diameter of the globe. I therefore constructed the smaller one in the form of two hemispheres, so that, a space being left between them, whatever was taking place within might be seen. The interior diameter of this latter electro-dynamic sphere being 0.076", I placed a delicately suspended magnetic needle, 0.012" long, exactly in the centre; when the current was established, the needle was thrown into the most violent oscillations, which continued as long as the current was permitted to act upon it. When the current was reversed, the needle was reversed, but the oscillations were the same. These oscillations, I submit, establish beyond doubt that the internal radiation of the magnetic force of a globular helix is towards the centre of figure; for when the needle was withdrawn, its magnetism was almost totally destroyed, and it had scarcely any directive power. As no such effects as those I have described take place when a needle is placed within a cylindrical helix, it follows that the action of a cylindrical helix is very different from that of a spherical one; and by analogy, the magnetism of a body, the surface of which is unequally distant from its centre, must be very different from that of a body the surface of which is every where equi-distant from its centre; and I shall subsequently be able to establish that a normal distribution of the magnetic force only exists in a globular body.

I next sifted iron filings upon a disk of card, and placed it within the electro-dynamic sphere, so that it formed the plane of a meridian line. Having established the current, I gently tapped the table in order that the filings should be free to obey the action of the current. I then observed the filings aggregated into a concentric circle within the sphere, and this circle formed by the iron filings was marked into striae parallel to the axis. Now this simple experiment, coupled with these facts—first, that the external radiation of the magnetic force of an electro-dynamic sphere is identical with that of a globular magnet; next, that the internal radiation of the same force is directed towards the centre of figure, indirectly proves that the graphical representation which I have given of magnetic radiation is correct, and thus pushes the electro-dynamic theory perhaps to its utmost experimental generality, and renders it very difficult to doubt of its truth.

FINE ARTS.

MEDALLION OF CAPT. JAMES C. ROSS.*

We are glad to see this first work of art to welcome home the leader of the brave antarctic navigators, and a bold and spirited likeness it is of

Captain James Ross, the first whose sole
Stood on the North magnetic Pole;
and who has since so closely approached the

* By "Bernhard Smith. Octob. 1843;" and though on a modest scale, both as a production of art and the memorial of an individual so distinguished by manly enterprise and scientific achievement, a performance of great national interest.

same unrivalled position on the South. The head is in high relief, in a circle of about 8 inches in diameter, and does great honour to the artist, a young one, we believe, and hardly as yet known to fame. With such talents as are here displayed, he is not likely to be long in that predicament: *C'est le premier pas qui conte*. The countenance has exactly the expression we should expect. Firmness and determination, gentleness and kindness, bespeaking a nature which nothing could daunt or terrify, nothing render harsh or unjust. And such is the man; who, by the by, if report speaks true, is also about to be rewarded by Beauty and Affection as the first, and we have no doubt the richest and best, of the instalments owing to him by his country. It rejoices us to see that the general debt is beginning to be paid, and that the Admiralty, with ready patriotic feeling, has already promoted the first lieutenants of both ships, with the senior mate and Mr. M'Murdo, who was obliged to invalid at the Falklands. The most striking and characteristic view of the medallion is, at almost any angle, looking from the back of the head: it is in this point that the profile possesses the highest merits of portraiture.

The Momentous Question. Painted by Sarah Setchel; engraved by S. Bellin. London, T. Boys.

Canterbury Pilgrims at the Tabard, Southwark. Painted by E. Corbould; engraved by C. E. Wagstaff. Idem.

EVERY body walking up Regent Street will be attracted by a crowd, the hindmost craning their necks and peeping over the shoulders of those in front, endeavouring to get a glance at a splendid shop-window, full of fine pictures and beautiful engravings. That is the window of Mr. Boys, a well-known first-rate connoisseur in such productions, and the projector of a "Fine-Art Distribution" of them, which has been explained in his advertisements and prospectuses. Among them are the prints above specified; of which, as critics, we are bound to speak in terms of very high praise. The affecting incident from Crabbe's *Tales of the Hall*, which Miss Setchel so admirably and feelingly embodied, and which at once gave her a fame when exhibited at the New Water-Colour Exhibition, has been transferred to the copper with singular fidelity and impressive effect. The sad repentant criminal—dark, and downcast, as it were, to the very grave with remorse and shame—is pathetically contrasted with the human angel his vices seem to have lost to him for ever; whilst she—all innocence, and truth, and devoted love—asks timidly, yet trustfully in her woman-heart, to know the worst. It is a natural incident, and treated with natural sentiment, as well as with artist's skill; and will assuredly be an extremely popular engraving. We hesitate to hint a blemish; but we do wish the shadow on her wrist, in the right hand, under his, were re-touched, so that the hand should not look dislocated from the arm. It is but a slight blot; but it is one.

Mr. Corbould's *Canterbury Pilgrims* also deservedly made a strong sensation when exhibited; and we rejoice to see it so effectually engraved. It was a daring attempt after Stothard; but the ample subject of Chaucer has been sufficient for variety and character to both, and may be to many yet to come. Great pains has been bestowed upon the antiquarian details, and the general grouping is of a spirited and highly dramatic order. The whole is like to shape for a second "Canterbury-Pilgrimage" favour with the public; and few prints have

been more widely patronised than the first. Mr. Boys is indeed exerting himself, with all his talent and judgment, to work out his design in a liberal and tempting style.

French Antiquarian Intelligence.—Commissions for the preservation of all objects of mediæval antiquity are rapidly extending throughout France; and there is now hardly a department in which one or more of such commissions or societies—generally presided over by the prefect or the bishop of the diocese—does not exist. The most beneficial effects have already resulted from their measures: the general reaction of public feeling in favour of the arts, the works, and the thoughts of the middle ages, has been rapidly propagated; a new feeling of reverence for the catholic church has been fostered; and acts of Vandalism, or even of archæologic ignorance, are no longer tolerated. One of the best signs of this spirit of renovation in Paris is, the restoration of the cathedral of Notre Dame, the works for which are going on satisfactorily. During the revolution of 1830 the archbishop's palace, which adjoined the cathedral to the south, was greatly damaged, and a year afterwards was sacked and rased to the ground. The city of Paris is now erecting a more splendid palace than the old one, on the northern side of the Isle de la Cité; and there is a project, recommended to government by the Comité Historique des Arts et Monuments, for erecting a cloister, chapter-house, sacristy, &c., on the southern side of the cathedral.

A commission of the kind mentioned above has lately established by the enlightened prefect of the department of the Aisne, where the fine old cathedral of Laon (13th century), the vast chateau of the Coucy family (14th cent.), the splendid church of Notre Dame de Liesse (15th cent.), and other remarkable monuments, require examination and repair. The great monography of the cathedral of Chartres, which is publishing by the central comité at Paris, is going on in first-rate style. It is to take nine years in publication. A new palace is building by order of government for the Bishop of Mans. The main body of the building is to be of the style prevalent in the times of Charles IX. and Henry III., while the chapel is to be in the pointed style, copied from part of the cathedral. The Comité Historique des Arts et Monuments is compiling a work on the ornamenting of churches and other ecclesiastical buildings. M. Bottée de Toulmon, one of the members of the committee, who has turned his attention more particularly to mediæval music, has recommended (and the committee has not only adopted the recommendation, but has submitted it to the Archbishop of Paris) that the present musical service used in Notre Dame, in four-part composition, should be abandoned. This species of arrangement was an innovation of the time of Louis XIV.; and M. B. de Toulmon has suggested that the ancient Roman plain-tune should be again adopted. He observes that the plain-tune should be accommodated, as it now is in Germany, to that part of the congregation which may be supposed to have no peculiarly good voices, so that, in fact, all the congregation might be able, as in ancient times, to join in the chant.

M. Guilbert has lately published a beautiful *Livre d'Heures*, in exact imitation of the mediæval books. The illuminations with which it abounds have been carefully copied in facsimile, and engraved from the choicest originals in the Bibliothèque du Roy; and the illuminated initial letters are got up in a style

that reminds us of Mr. Shaw's admirable productions of a similar nature.

The pavement of the cathedral of Amiens is undergoing a thorough repair, at an expense of nearly 4000*l*. It was ornamented in the middle ages with a curious labyrinth worked out in the stone in the middle of the nave, as well as with numerous inscriptions. A private gentleman of that city, M. Goze, has offered to restore this labyrinthine work at his own cost.

A museum of national antiquities has been established in one of the halls of the Hôtel de Ville at Saintes, in the west of France; and numerous contributions of local objects of art, Roman as well as mediæval, have been made to it by gentlemen residing in that district. The historical committee of Bordeaux has been mainly instrumental in diffusing a taste for and knowledge of national antiquities throughout the west and south-west of France.

THE DRAMA.

It is with regret for the cause of the National Drama that we hear Report already busy with the difficulties which beset the carrying on of the great theatres. At one, a difference with a distinguished author, about the performance of a popular play, leads to a sudden and unattractive substitution; whilst at the other, meetings of the company and reductions of salaries are talked of as necessary to meet the pressure and discouragement so soon experienced. The want of sufficient attractions is but too obvious; and we know not what is in reserve wherewith to do better. In short, even before this meets the public eye, there may be dénouements.

Haymarket.—Farren has added another successful personation to his many representations of old age. *Old Parr*, played by him on Monday in a piece bearing the name for title, was the perfection of the class—*Uncle Fozzle* and *Grandfather Whitehead*. The imbecility of the two latter, the painful evidence of mental and bodily decay, were wanting, and instead were given, first, the hale man, bearing the furrows of many years, and defective only slightly in memory; and again in the unparalleled modern instance of the great age of 148 years, man still, feeble, and with fewer visits of memory, unless recalled by striking visible associations, but not reduced to the state of childhood or idiocy. In short, *Old Parr* was a fine and true delineation of the natural decline of a former *mens sana in corpore sano*. This character, at two stages of life, as may be supposed, was the chief of the piece. The others, principal, were a dishonest lawyer (Strickland), hoarding and increasing wealth obtained by fraud and forgery, and terrified with the dread of detection; a servant and associate, a sharer of the ill-gotten money, but reckless and a spendthrift, reduced again to servitude, but eventually the heir of his master, pursuing a wild career, well played by Mr. Stuart; and a couple of Welsh cousins (Buckstone and Miss Julia Bennett), quarrelling as lovers, and again after 28 years or thereabouts of wedded life. This period is supposed to have elapsed between the two acts; which we mention only to recommend to Miss Bennett, a clever girl, a little more attention to the realities of the lapse in time, and a little less regard for the presentation of a pretty face. Whilst those around her, in person and in dress, exhibited the mark of years, the latter only, not face nor manner betokened any change in her personation. The piece was announced for repetition, by the tottering *Old Parr*, amidst well-merited personal applause.

Princess's.—This beautiful little theatre reopened for the season on Monday with Balfe's last opera, *Geraldine*, nearly as originally cast. A new drama, in one act, called the *Old Guard*, by Mr. Bourcicault, followed, and met with complete success, and individual applause fully due to the actors—Madame Prosper (a *débutante* on the English stage), Mr. Morris Barnett, and Mr. Walton. Indeed, had the materials been less well worked up, such acting would have ensured a warm reception for the *Old Guard*. Mr. Barnett's representation of old Frenchmen his *Monsieur Jacques* has made famous; as the corporal of the imperial guard he is not a whit less excellent: his enthusiastic memory of past deeds, and his devotedness to Napoleon, called up by slight circumstances and allusions—his recitals of familiar incidents, and attempts to suit the action to the word—his head swimming, and his feeble limbs refusing their support—his recognition of his old general's son, whose faithful trustee he was—his defence of his supposed daughter, and the discovery of her father in the *roué*,—all were enacted to the life, and fully sustained his fame. The daughter struggling with poverty, spurning with honest and truthful indignation the proffered aid of the libertine, and attending to the few comforts (herself the greatest) of the *Old Guard*, was played by Madame Prosper with skill and sweetness, set off by a pretty face, pleasing expression, good figure, and taste in dress. What more can be wanting to a prosperous career? Our remarks of praise on this little piece, though some are due to the author, are chiefly directed to the players; and we cannot close them without offering our congratulations to Mr. Walton. The part of Lord Beauville is slight and, as the married *roué*, disagreeable; but Mr. Walton played the gentleman in speech and bearing—a rare performance on the modern stage. The concluding entertainment was the ballet of *Giselle*, or the *Willis*, excellently done, the chief dancers being Miss Ballin and Mr. Gilbert.

Adelphi.—The *Moral Philosopher*, a novelty ably supported by Mr. O. Smith and Miss E. Stanley, was produced here on Tuesday with perfect success. A Miss Woolgar also made her *début* in *Antony and Cleopatra*, as the successor of poor Miss Murray, and acquitted herself very satisfactorily.

The Strand.—Mr. Maywood's benefit on Thursday closed this theatre, with a charming variety of Scottish entertainments; and we must compliment the management on its spirit and activity under the pressure of dull dramatic times.

Atley's.—The *Forest of Bondy*, with Messrs. Cony and Blanchard, and a very intelligent dog, has been capitally produced here as an after-piece; the *Siege of Grenada* still drawing full houses.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

IRELAND: TRAITS AND ANECDOTES.

BLARNEY Castle is one of the sights which every visitor to Cork who can obtain admission to it, and to the grounds called the Rock-Close (not very freely or graciously granted), is desirous to see. It is a fine solid old ruin; and there is a stone shewn on the top of a tower at one of the angles, which you may kiss for the Blarney-stone, if you please; though antiquaries will tell you that it is not the true thing, which, on the contrary, is built into the wall below in another quarter. At any rate, nothing can be purer blarney than to flatter you with saluting a common and spurious flag for the real mysterious, virtue-holding pebble.

The Rock-Close is an interesting spot, and we should say evidently druidical in all its rocks and stones, and probably some of its caverns. One remarkable mass has been considered a cromlech or a Druid altar; but we are of opinion it is a displaced rocking-stone, or laggan rock, and that it might now be restored, with no great effort, to its pristine position.

In our transit we noticed a fine breed of cattle, between the Kerry and Ayrshire, which seemed well suited to the soil and climate, for which the pure Ayrshire are too thin-skinned.

From Cork to Killarney, by Glengarriff, is a beautiful and magnificent tour, though it weakens the first effect of the view of the celebrated lakes. We left at 8 o'clock in the morning, in a car engaged for the whole way, and which did carry us well to Macroom, in four hours, up the picturesque meanderings of the river Lee. Here we found it impossible, without excessive cruelty to animal, to proceed farther with our equipage, which we accordingly paid off, when we had, with considerable difficulty, negotiated for another conveyance—the stable-gossosons and drivers of the past as well as the future stages cordially and cunningly laying their heads together for a bit of imposition, notwithstanding our liberality. Drivers, we fancy, are the same all over the earth; and may be so called from their immemorial and undeviating practice of driving bargains to their own immediate profit. We were advised to carry some provisions with us, and accordingly took a pair of cold ducks and appurtenances of bread, a little whisky, &c., which is only noticed because the commissariat turned out to be unnecessary; and being near Glengarriff consigned to a poor woman and three or four children, produced an al fresco entertainment of a description not to be forgotten by the donors or the recipients. The latter had never tasted such fare before, and their enjoyment was commensurate, as the ducks* took flight: it reminded us of the bestowal of some cold meat on a set of children in the holy isle of Iona, which they dared hardly put to their mouths, till one of stronger mind than her mates exclaimed in Gaelic, "What the devil's this?" and boldly plunged a piece between her dazzling white rows of grinders!

Between Macroom (out of which we were driven, in a genuine Irish manner, *volens volens*, one way, though insisting upon being taken another, where we had friends on before) and the coast of Bantry Bay, after passing by a few miles, Loch Allua, the picturesque source of the Lee, is Gougane Barra, thus described in Mr. and Mrs. Hall's charmingly illustrated volume, *A Week at Killarney*,† to which we shall have farther occasion to refer:

"We are now about two miles from the source of the noble river, in the singularly romantic lake of Gougane Barra. The car stops suddenly in the midst of remarkably savage scenery; and while the horses rest, the guide is summoned, or rather is sure to be at hand, and the tourist prepares for a walk across the hill to the Holy Lough. The resting-house—where man and horse may find 'entertainment'—is the cottage of a 'decent farmer,' named Burke, who accompanies visitors to the lake, and afterwards supplies them with refreshment,—potatoes, eggs, butter, and new milk; delicious

* Not so a plate of ducks unhappily set before a Russian gentleman on board the packet, who fancied he could dine, but was in a moment overcome by the sight and smell. He vanished instead of the fowls; and a wag remarked that it was because they were not Russian ducks.

† 4to, pp. 208. London, J. How.

vians when appetite has been obtained from mountain breezes, and labour supplies the sauce piquante.* The approach to Gougane Barra is now sufficiently easy, although a hundred years ago, a pilgrimage of two miles occupied two hours. Dr. Smith pathetically describes the toil; he calls it 'the rudest highway that ever was passed; a well-spirited beast trembles at every step: some parts of the road lie shelving from one side to the other, which often trips up a horse; other places are pointed rocks, standing like so many sugar-loaves, from one to three feet high, between which a horse must take time to place and fix his feet.' The road is still, however, not conveniently passable for ordinary vehicles; and the tourist will do wisely to foot it from Burke's cottage—a mile, as the guide will tell him, but certainly two miles English. A sudden turning in the road brings him within view, and almost over, the lake of Gougane Barra,—a scene of more utter loneliness, stern grandeur, or savage magnificence, it is difficult to conceive; redeemed, however, as all things savage are, by one passage of gentle and inviting beauty, upon which the eye turns as to a spring-well in the desert,—the little island with its group of graceful ash-trees and ruined chapel. Down from the surrounding mountains rush numerous streams, tributaries to the lake, that collects and sends them forth in a bountiful river—for here the Lee has its source—until they form the noble harbour of Cork, and lose themselves in the broad Atlantic. In summer these streams are gentle rills, but in winter, foaming cataracts; rushing over ridges of projecting rocks, and baring them even of the lichen that strives to cling to their sides. We literally 'hopped' across the river Lee. When the traveller stands within this amphitheatre of hills, he feels, as it were, severed from his fellow-beings—as if imprisoned for ever, for on whichever side he looks, escape from the valley seems impossible; 'so that if a person,' writes the old historian, 'were carried into it blindfold, it would seem almost impossible, without the wings of an eagle, to get out,—the mountains forming, as it were, a wall of rocks some hundred yards high.' The small island is nearly midway in the lake; a rude artificial causeway leads into it from the mainland. This is the famous hermitage of St. Fin Bar, who is said to have lived here previous to his founding the cathedral of Cork. It is classed among the 'holiest' places in Ireland, and has long been a favourite resort of devotees, in the confident expectation that its consecrated waters have power to heal all kinds of diseases; making the blind to see, the deaf to hear, and the lame to walk. Here, at certain seasons—twice in the year—they assemble in crowds, bringing their sick children and ailing animals to bathe; and upon the neighbouring bushes and wooden crosses hang fragments of clothes, or halters and spangles, in proof that to the various animals, biped and quadruped, the lake has performed the anti-

* "A most pleasant, attentive, and intelligent guide, and a capital host, as far as regards the produce of his own fields, is this same Burke of Gougane Barra. Visitors sit, indeed, in a sort of out-house adjacent to a potato-heap, and the pig strives to push his nose into the 'public room'; but the character of the domicile is in keeping with the free nature of the place, and we are far from wishing, as some people do wish, for white bread and bottled porter to regale English guests. Every thing is, however, neat and nice; a cloth rivaling the snow is laid upon the table; and the chances are, that the egg is warm from the nest, and the milk hot from the cow. Mrs. Burke and her tidy daughters are in attendance upon ladies; and all matters are scrupulously clean. A more agreeable resting-place, indeed, we have seldom met."

pated miracle of making them whole. These patterns have grown out of fashion. On the 24th of June of the present year, the great festival of the saint, not above 100 pilgrims attended. A few years ago, on the same occasion, there were probably not less than 10,000 present: some slept among the heather or under tents, but the most part spent the night in drinking and dancing. The scenes of depravity that took place it is, therefore, difficult to overstate. Mr. Burke joined us heartily in rejoicing that the evil was almost at an end."

Our friends the authors are, very naturally, inclined to paint their landscapes and figures *couleur de rose*; and though we agree cordially with them in their outlines and main features, we cannot say that we found every thing quite so rosy. We followed their guidance, and had, in the outhouse or shed, a superb dish of potatoes, milk, and fresh eggs and butter commingled, by way of five-o'clock lunch, shewed the amiable family the book in which they were so bepraised, and, finally, handed the decent farmer, who had blarneyed us delightfully about the prates being just dug and brought from a far-off field (his whole farm being some thirty acres), in compliment to Mrs. Hall, three half-crowns; but the greedy Burke did not consider them sublime, and, on his grumbling, another was added, and barely acknowledged with a thank ye. The value of the dish, as Master Froth might say, was some two shillings or half-a-crown sterling.

Gougane Barra did not appear to us, though quiet and desolate enough, so utterly lonely and stern as represented in the quotation; and therefore we did not feel the imprisonment and severance from our fellow-beings, so feelingly described. On the island in the ruins are eight arched cells, at which several old women were kneeling and praying. They make the round of them, repeating ave-marias, paternosters, &c. at each; and, to help them to accuracy in their devotions, they are furnished with sticks, notched like bakers' tallies, upon which they count their orisons. We brought several of these away: they are about fourteen inches long, and are divided into nine times five nicks, each referring to a devotional exercise. One of the penitent crones had got as far as about the fourth recess, when she heard or saw the profane strangers walk in, and she immediately left off praying, came back to No. 1, where at beginning she had left her walking-cane, secured it carefully, and returning to where she had left off, dropt again upon her knees, and resumed the muttering of her credos. The adjacent covers, where the pattern-pilgrims, male and female, pass the nights between Saturday and Sunday morning, when they go to their devotions, are exactly like long potato-pits dug in the ground, capable of holding fifty or sixty persons crouching together, and, in case of inclement weather, being covered in with rags or old blankets, hung upon branches cut from the neighbouring trees. It is a sorry sight.

From this place the pass of Keim-an-eigh, nearly two miles long, is a miniature of the famous Khyber Pass, and one of extraordinary wildness and grandeur; and through it we got, with a glorious sunset, just in time to witness the splendid scenery which pertains to and surrounds the Bay of Bantry.

At Glengarriff we pulled up: a most picturesque inn at the head of the bay, as full of travellers as it could cram, and among them the high-sheriff of Hampshire, Mr. Hughes Hughes, as much pressed by numbers as in the Bread Street ward election.

THE COCKNEY CATECHISM, OR LONDON ONE LIE!

LESSON XL.

Tea-trade; and apology for a Lesson.

Aunt Margery. Though I may wear out the weeks of the year with my lessons, I find that I shall not need to give them regularly at any length; for though there are mountains of iniquity yet to pierce and tunnel, as huge as any I have penetrated hitherto, the difficulty of getting through them, and ascertaining the realities of their structure and composition, is so great, that I must leave the task to stronger or more cunning hands, content to trust it to your common sense to judge of much undone by much of what has been done.

Phi. I could listen for ten years.

Aunt M. But I could not teach profitably as long as the siege of Troy, though expounding the mysteries, not only of Troy, but Avoirdupois.

Phi. I never heard of that siege of Avoirdupois.

Aunt M. Nor ever will; for if traders often give it a pounding, it weighs but little with the public.

Phi. Non intelligo.

Aunt M. You see we are about to get tea from China in greater plenty than ever: I hope care will be taken that we have them in greater purity.

Phi. The curious rascality practised on the French coast with the damaged cargo of the *Reliance* does not promise any decline of the wish to impose.

Aunt M. No: when what was too bad to be sold for black was converted into higher priced green, by means of copperas and white-lead, we need not imagine that fraud was failing.

Phi. I am glad the mere handling of it made the fellows so ill that they were obliged to be taken to the hospital. I think I would have given them their own tea to drink.

Phi. That would have been murder.

Aunt M. And however wrong and vicious the unfortunate may have been, we should remember when they have fallen that they are human beings, and claim our compassion and relief as if they had never erred.

Phi. Oh, surely you did not think I was in earnest! I am so sorry: I acknowledge it was not right even to jest about it.

Aunt M. Well, let us bid adieu to the teas of the past, adulterated as they have been beyond all human credibility; and trust that the rough congous, the good twankays, the fine hysons, the rich cowslip and pekoe flavours, the delicate soucheons, the superior mixtures combining six or eight choice kinds, the gunpowder, and the dried teapot leaves and carpet-sweepings of the future will all be the completion of the mercantile hopes just engendered by the "farther opening of the trade with China"!!

Phi. Amen; so may it be.

Aunt M. And so with this brief passage we will conclude to-day, and I promise you a curious lesson in the fine arts for our next.

Stoddart and Conolly Mission.—On Wednesday a public meeting, in aid of the subscription for this mission, and to bid God speed to Dr. Wolff, the missionary, took place at the Hanover Square Rooms, and was, owing to the bad weather, worse attended than the occasion deserved. General Sir J. Bryant was in the chair; and the company, among which were a fair proportion of the fair sex, was addressed by Captain Grover, the prime and original mover of this honourable effort, Dr. Wolff, Mr.

Buckingham, Dr. (brother of the lamented Sir Alexander) Burnes, and one or two other speakers. Captain Grover paid a tribute of thanks to Lord Aberdeen for affording him access to all the papers in the Foreign Office which gave any information on the subject, and also letters to our ministers in the east, directing them to afford every aid to Dr. Wolff in his generous undertaking. He re-stated the grounds which induced a belief that our gallant countrymen might yet be living, in spite of the reports to the contrary. Dr. Wolff's address was extremely interesting. He narrated the events of his former visit to Bokhara, and adduced several cogent reasons for hoping that Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly had not been sacrificed, as was given out. At any rate, he would start on Saturday, and devote himself to ascertain the fact. His earnestness and enthusiasm made a deep impression on his hearers, and sure we are if they could have been witnessed by the public at large, the lingering subscription (only about 300*l.*) would speedily be filled up to double the amount required. He is to travel as a Christian dervish, and before entering the capital of Bokhara, which he said was highly civilised, with a population of above 200,000 souls, his experience would teach him to throw himself on the protection and hospitality of a Mahommedan moonshie, and he had no fears of the result. A Mr. Steele of Exeter, and Mr. Balfour of Aberdeen, had, the one a son, and the other a brother, both captives in Bokhara: for their redemption, as well as the immediate objects of his mission, he would zealously devote himself. Mr. Buckingham justly lauded Dr. Wolff's enthusiasm; and votes of thanks were voted to him, to Captain Grover, and to the chairman. A collection was made at the door by Captain Beaufort, but we hear it did not amount to more than a few pounds.

VARIETIES.

Literary Robbery.—On Monday, as stated in the *Times*, a drummer of the Dockyard guard deserted from Woolwich with a case belonging to Capt. Johns of the Royal Marines, and containing not only a uniform, but the MS. of a work entitled, *The Calendar of Victory*, upon which Capt. J. had bestowed much research, expense, and literary labour. We are happy to say the MS. was traced to Camberwell and recovered, and the defaulter has surrendered himself. Of the work thus fortunately saved, we may say, having seen some of the original data, that it will be a remarkable exposition of the triumphs of Britain, throughout all time and in every quarter of the earth,—a high patriotic and national wreath of glory, full of heroism and interest.

The Royal Free Hospital had a general meeting on Tuesday, when it appeared that donations continued to be supplied to this admirable charity and to its building-fund; that the hospital now contains 152 beds; and that out of 279 sick, diseased, and destitute patients received within the last quarter, no fewer than 216 had been discharged cured, leaving only 63 sufferers in the institution.

The News.

What news, what news? cried Liberal, with a frown. What news?—why, Peel is up, Repeat is down!

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

An American religious annual is announced, called *Willis's Opal*, embellished by Chapman, and whose literary contents its editor describes as "opal-budded"—exhibiting a chameleon of gems varied as the rainbow, and shifting with every trembling of light into some

new tint of beauty! Another is Mr. Keese's annual, entitled *Winter Green*, to comprise sixteen plates. *The Rose*, and *The Token of Love*, will (says the *Democratic Review*) altogether form quite a galaxy of costly books for the ensuing holidays. Two new novels, from the pen of Mr. Maneur, author of *Henri IV.*, entitled, *Governor Letaler*, and *Christine, a Tale of the Revolution*, are immediately to appear, the former in Philadelphia, and the other from the press of Colyer of New York. An illustrated work, on the *Ruins of Mexico*, is nearly completed at the press of Winchester, by Mr. Mayer.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet in California, Sonora, and Western Texas, written by Captain Murray, C.B., 3 vols. post 8vo, 12. 1*l.* 6*d.*—Observations on Days of Unusual Magnetic Disturbance, made at the British Colonial Magnetic Observatories, printed under the Superintendence of Lieut.-Col. E. Sabine, Part I., Atto.—A Lay and Songs of Home, by Georgiana Bennet, 18mo, 3*s.* 6*d.*—Hours of Meditation and Devotional Reflection, by H. Zachokke, translated by J. D. Hans, fcp. 7*s.*—The Belle of the Family, by the Author of "The Young Prima Donna," 3 vols. post 8vo, 1*l.* 1*l.* 6*d.*—Principles of Medicine, by C. J. B. Williams, M.D., 8vo, 12*s.*—Elementary Instruction in Qualitative Chemical Analysis, by Dr. C. R. Fresenius, edited by J. L. Bullock, 8vo, 9*s.*—Treatise on the Law of Coroner, by R. C. Sewell, 8vo, 1*l.*—A Day in the Sanctuary, by the Rev. R. W. Evans, fcp. 6*d.*—Johnson on the Economy of Health, 4th ed. post 8vo, 6*s.* 6*d.*—The Parent's School and College-Guide; or, Liber Scholasticus, 2nd ed. fcp. 10*s.* 6*d.*—Anatomical Sketches and Diagrams, by T. Wormald and A. M. Whinnie, 4to, 2*s.*—Gonorrhoea and its Consequences, by G. B. Childs, 12mo, 4*s.*—Symbolism; or, Exposition of Differences between Catholics and Protestants, by Moschler, translated by J. B. Robertson, 2 vols. 8vo, 18*s.*—The Search after Prosperine, and other Poems, by A. De Vere, fcp. 7*s.* 6*d.*—Ellis's British Tariff, 1844, 12mo, 6*s.*—The Original Preface to the History of Old and New Surinam, or Salisbury, by H. Hatcher, 8vo, 1*l.* 6*d.*—Jessie Phillips; a Tale, by Mrs. Trollope, 3 vols. post 8vo, 1*l.* 1*l.* 6*d.*—New Memoir on the Nervous System, by M. Hall, illustrated with 5 plates, 4to, 20*s.*—The Young Christian's Companion, 12mo, 3*s.* 6*d.*—Lectures on the Conversion of the Jews, 12mo, 3*s.* 6*d.*—James on the Corruptions of Scripture, Councils, and Fathers, revised by the Rev. J. E. Cox, 8vo, 12*s.*—Select Orations of Demosthenes, with English Notes, by the Rev. C. T. Penrose, fcp, 5*s.*

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1843.

	Sept.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday 28	From 37 to 58	29.41 to 29.54
Friday 29	" 38 . . 57	29.66 . . 29.70
Saturday 30	" 45 . . 64	29.54 . . 29.64
Oct.			
Sunday . . .	1	" 70 . . 56	29.70 . . 29.74
Monday . . .	2	" 63 . . 54	29.74 . . 29.76
Tuesday . . .	3	" 45 . . 64	29.82 . . 29.80
Wednesday . . .	4	" 51 . . 70	29.80 . . 29.82
Thursday . . .	5	" 50 . . 66	29.80 . . 29.69
Friday . . .	6	" 51 . . 63	29.58 . . 29.39
Saturday . . .	7	" 55 . . 63	29.41 . . 29.26
Sunday . . .	8	" 60 . . 51	29.12 . . 29.44
Monday . . .	9	" 46 . . 53	29.12 . . 29.38
Tuesday . . .	10	" 37 . . 55	29.61 . . 29.36
Wednesday . . .	11	" 37 . . 60	29.92 . . 29.85

Wind N.W. on the 28th and 29th; S.W. and N.W. on the 30th; Oct. 1st, W. by S.; 2d, S.W. and N.W.; 3d and 4th, S.W.; 5th, S. and S. by E.; 6th, 7th, and 8th, S.W.; 9th, N. by W. and W. by S.; 10th, W. by S. and S. by W.; 11th, S.W. 28th and 29th, generally clear; 30th, cloudy, with rain; Oct. 1st, clear; 2d, rain in the morning, afternoon clear; 3d, generally cloudy; 4th and 5th, clear; 6th, cloudy, with a little rain; 7th, shower; 8th, generally cloudy; 9th, generally cloudy, with rain in the morning; 10th, morning clear; afternoon cloudy, with rain; 11th, raining generally during the day. Rain fallen, 1 inch and 59 of an inch.

Edmonton. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.
Latitude, 51° 37' 33" north
Longitude, 3 51 west of Greenwich.

DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shews the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1843.	h. m. s.	1842.	h. m. s.
Oct. 14 . . .	11 46 9.9	Oct. 18 . . .	11 45 19.0
15 . . .	— 45 56.3	19 . . .	— 45 7.7
16 . . .	— 45 43.3	20 . . .	— 44 57.1
17 . . .	— 45 30.8		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry we cannot find space for H.'s Florence; and the invocation is not so correct or poetical.

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30	1 1 8	1 2 7	0 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 0 11
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T. W. WINSTANLEY, Hon. Sec.
Royal Manchester Institution, Oct. 6, 1863.

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Particulars to be known of the Members of the Council, and of the Hon. Secretaries, F. A. Burton Street, and George Alexander, F.S.A., 9 John Street, Adelphi, London.

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